

# The Palladium.

HENRY STIDD, Editor.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1851.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN A. QUITMAN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

J. B. BELL.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEORGE T. SWANN.

FOR TREASURER,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

FOR CONGRESS,

1st DISTRICT—JACOB THOMPSON.

2d — W. S. FEATHERSTON.

3d — W. M. McWILLIE.

4th — A. G. BROWN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

ROGER BARTON, J. W. CLAPP,

J. H. B. TAYLOR, C. L. THOMAS,

J. H. B. TAYLOR, THOS. MULL.

### Gen. Quitman at Holly Springs.

In our last week's paper, which was issued on the 25th ult., we made a few remarks relative to the arrival of Gen. Quitman and the reception which was given him at this place on that day. His speech, which occupied about three and a half hours, was highly gratifying to his friends and a most signal discomfiture of his opponents. He alluded to the unfounded accusations which they are continually making against his public character, and the false positions which they are constantly endeavoring to place him in before the people, and vindicated himself in an irrefragable argument against them all.

He said the newspapers in this State opposed to him, circulated a report last Spring, that he was then in Georgia, aiding in the organization of a military force designed for the invasion of Cuba. He pronounced the whole accusation to be false and slanderous—said he was not then in Georgia, and has not, to this day, been in that State since 1847, soon after his return from Mexico; and then, after the receipt of public honors tendered him in consideration of his services on the battle field, under the flag of his country—said so far was he from desiring to have any connection with any movement against Cuba, he had invariably refused to participate in them in any manner whatever. Yet, notwithstanding his entire innocence, he was arrested, on a false charge, by the authority of the present national Administration (and thereby constrained to resign the office of Governor) and carried out of the State for trial at New Orleans—that the prosecutors were unable to find any evidence against him and discharged him.

Gen. Quitman also adverted to the fact that the newspapers of the opposition had been publishing a certain Bill, which they are pleased to call "Quitman's Military Bill," and charge him with having recommended said Bill for the adoption of the Legislature. He said, the charge is untrue, and that he never saw the Bill until it appeared in the newspapers since the commencement of the present canvass—that he could not say by his own knowledge that such a Bill as is now circulating through the country, was ever pending before the Legislature—if it was never seen by him. He stated that, as a consequence in the "leading views" of the Board of Officers, which were conveyed by his predecessor, and respect for their opinions had induced him in November last, to recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the "out-fires" of their plan for organizing the volunteer militia; but that, thereafter, in the "leading views" of the Board, did not refer to the Bill which is said to have been introduced into the Legislature.

Gen. Quitman thought it proper to notice a few false charges which the party opposed to him are making against him and the State Rights party. He said that, he and the State Rights party, are charged with being dissensions and secessionists—entertaining a desire to dissolve the Union, &c. He repelled the imputation in strong and patriotic language; and said he continued to entertain a devoted and cherished attachment to the Union, that his most ardent wish was to preserve and perpetuate it for the purposes, for and in the spirit of justice and equity in which it was formed—and to prevent, if possible, its being further converted into an engine of oppression. He said that, the Resolutions adopted in October 1849, by the State Convention composed of the two great parties, and re-adopted and confirmed by the Legislature in March 1850, and again promulgated and approved by the Democratic State Rights Convention which nominated him in June last, constitute this platform on which he and the State Rights party now stand; that he means to stand, unless the people in their sovereign capacity shall determine to take some other position; that whatever measures the Convention may adopt in November next, and the people afterwards rally at the ballot box, as provided by law, shall be the law to which he will yield obedience as a citizen of Mississippi—whether he be a private citizen or public officer. He said he was attached to Mississippi by every tie which could bind man to his family, his property, his home—that during the greater part of the last thirty years, he had been in the service of the State and his

Common Country, and he was willing for the people to say how he had discharged his duties, and whether they still regard him as trustworthy and faithful to their interest, and if they think he would unnecessarily hazard their peace, safety and welfare, or desert them in the hour of danger, he will bow in humble submission to their will.

He presumed that the future action of this State and of the whole South, in regard to the questions now agitating the country, would necessarily be influenced in a great degree, by the course which the Northern States may pursue in and out of Congress. That such measures should be adopted as shall be adequate and efficient for the protection and defence of Southern rights under the circumstances which may surround them. He thought, as he had for years, that there was great necessity for deliberate, firm, united action, to preserve those rights and the Union together, if possible—and if that cannot be done, the law of nature and the promptings of patriotism impel us to protect our homes and fire-sides, and maintain our domestic institutions at all hazards, and he who would assume a passive acquiescent position, and see those institutions subverted by the process of sudden or gradual aggressions, without making a struggle to avert the calamity, would be an unfaithful citizen.

He supposed it would be exceedingly difficult for the Southern States to adopt separately, any effective measures of defence upon which they could all agree, and deeming it indispensably necessary to their safety and quiet, that there should be unity of action and harmony of opinion between them, he believed it would be prudent, proper and highly beneficial for these States to assemble, (by delegates elected by the people,) in a general Convention where they could freely consult and interchange opinions with each other, and then adopt such course of policy as would, in their judgment, be best calculated to guard against the dangers which impend over them and the Union.

He reviewed at length and with great ability, the late acts of Congress called the compromise; and proved to the satisfaction of honest enquirers after truth who heard him, that the South had lost all the substance and gained nothing but a shadow by that "adjustment"—that according to the opinion of all the most eminent Northern statesmen and many Southern ones, the Mexican law, in force at the time of the acquisition of the territories, is as effectual to exclude the introduction of slavery as the Wilmot proviso would have been; therefore, the North has made no concession on that subject.

The fugitive slave law (which is the only act in the compromise for the benefit of the South) he regarded as of very little real value, because, in consequence of the bad faith and hostility at the North, no slave can be reclaimed, if we may judge from the past, without an expenditure greatly exceeding the value of the recovery.

We have endeavored to present accurately, in a condensed form, the substance of the General's remarks on the foregoing topics, and hope we have succeeded in doing so.

We were highly gratified with his straight-forward, candid, honest manner of dealing with the questions which he discussed—no equivocation, no evasion was resorted to by him; and our conclusion is, that he is just the sort of a man that may be trusted under all emergencies.

### PUBLIC SPEAKING BY

Col. Lucas, Maj. Barton, and Mr. Crump. On Monday last we had the pleasure of hearing Col. Lucas speak nearly two hours on the political questions of the present canvass. He made one of the best arguments in support of State Rights doctrines that we have heard. We intended to publish from our notes, the substance of his remarks, in this week's paper, but other matter has excluded it for the present.

MAJ. BARTON, one of the State Rights candidates for the Convention, has been doing his duty to his country in gallant style, during the present Term of the Circuit Court. He has made several speeches in the Court house this week, but indispensable engagements elsewhere have prevented us from hearing more than a part of one of them. We always feel particularly comfortable when we take a seat with the expectation of being entertained by a speech from the Maj. And, while we sincerely regret the deprivation we have recently suffered in this respect, we are gratified to know that large numbers of the voters of Marshall have been his attentive auditors, who, like the good ground which receives seed from the hand of the husbandman, will return him a rich harvest, as a reward for his labors, in due season.

We were also deprived of an opportunity to hear Mr. Crump when he made a speech a few days ago, but have heard his remarks spoken of in complimentary terms.

Col. J. F. Cushman and A. H. Fugate, Esq. We understand that these gentlemen have consented to become State Rights candidates for the Convention, from Lafayette county. The friends of the cause have done well in selecting them. They could, by their property, his home—that during the greater part of the last thirty years, he had been in the service of the State and his

### GEN. FOOTE'S LAST SPEECH

In Holly Springs.

The 23rd of July was the time appointed for Gen. Quitman and Gen. Foote to address the people at this place, but circumstances stated in Gen. Quitman's Card, which we published last week, had, before that day, terminated the joint appointments between them. The large number of persons who had assembled to hear Gen. Quitman, deeply regretted that he was not here. Gen. Foote arrived and made a speech, but a very small proportion of the people who were in and about Court Square, in which he spoke, paid any attention to it. Most of those who came in hearing of his remarks soon discovered that they were little else than a rehearsal of the "ad captivum" harangues which he had entertained his audiences here last Fall and last June. We discovered but little new, (except his increased discourteousness toward his absent competitor,) and we can say calmly and without prejudice that we (and we think the most of those who heard him) regarded his remarks as exceedingly disingenuous, uncanonized and exaggerated. We do not desire, therefore, to follow him again through his tortuous ramblings; but will merely notice a few of his assertions for the purpose of correcting them by the record. He said that he "was the only man who ever introduced into Congress a Bill to create a Territorial Government for California." In this assertion Gen. Foote is not sustained by the Journal of the Senate.

On page 1539-3 of the Congressional Globe, it appears that, on the 6th of August, 1850, Mr. Yule, (a Senator from Florida) offered a substitute for the California Bill. The substitute contained about forty sections, and provided for creating and continuing in force a Territorial Government for California. On pages 1539-60, we find the following proceedings:—"Mr. Douglas moved, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bill for the admission of California as a State into the Union. The question pending was on the proposed substitute for the Bill submitted by Mr. Yule, being to change the (then) existing Government of California into a provisional Territorial Government." The question was then taken on the substitute and it was rejected, yeas 12, nays 35. And Mr. Foote voted against it, in company with all the abolitionists in the Senate, as appears from the record.

Yea—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Turney and Yule—12. No—Messrs. Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Ewing, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Phelps, Smith, Winthrop, and others, making 35, including all the abolitionists and free-soilers who were present.

Among the nays, are Messrs. FOOTE, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Winthrop, Greene, Clark, Smith, &c.

This state of facts convicts Mr. Foote of palpable misrepresentation in regard to his own acts. But this is not the only instance of the kind, as we will proceed to show.

Mr. Foote distinctly stated in his speech that he "never voted with the abolitionists and free-soilers on any question involving the subject of slavery."

At our first and second appointments, I declared expressly, that I would neither introduce personal matter, nor assail my opponent's motives, nor even allude to his political acts, not connected with the present issues before the country, unless compelled so to do, by the course of my opponent. On my part, I have, so far as I was permitted, conformed to the agreement, and adhered to the course proposed—but I regret to say that my opponent has habitually disregarded the terms of the debate, and frequently used even irritating and inflammatory language. At Grenada, he started the audience with the declaration that his life had been endangered five or six times during this canvass, and that he expected to be assassinated, but that in such event, the blood of any Union man would cry to Heaven for vengeance. It is true, he said that he did not accuse any prominent man of the State Rights Party of such intention, but by this language he left the murderous imputation upon his opponents generally. As the canvass proceeded, he became more personal. I had, upon several occasions, alluded to the arbitrary and alarming powers asserted by the Administration of President Fillmore, to use the military force of the United States against Texas; and I cited the indignity lately offered to Mississippi in urging the arrest and removal of the Governor of the State to New Orleans for trial, on a groundless charge, thus virtually suspending the executive powers of the State Government.

In the debate at Panola, Gen. Foote in answer to this point of my argument defended the conduct of the President, and although disavowing the intention of impugning to me any guilt, yet he intimated that there was cause of suspicion in the alleged fact that some arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been carried off to be used in the Cuban expedition.

In my reply I said that the charge or insinuation, coming from whatever source it might, that I had been either instrumental in, or cognizant of the removal or abstraction of any of the public arms from the State, was false and slanderous.

With this, I supposed, further allusion to the subject would end, but on the next day at Sledgeville, Senator Foote in the same qualified manner repeated the insinuation. Determined to repel in a manner which could not be misunderstood, such indirect assaults upon my character, in my rejoinder I deliberately pronounced the insinuation as "false and cowardly, scandalous and ungentlemanly." Upon some inquiry by him of what I meant, I repeated the same language. He then enquired whether I intended to insult him. I said I would answer that question outside of the crowd.

Standing upon the ground with a table and my papers before me, I then turned to the audience and was proceeding to say, that under the circumstances I believed that a further joint debate between us, would be injurious to public morals, and therefore declared our joint appointments terminated for that day. While thus speaking I was several times interrupted by Senator Foote, and at length heard his voice near me on my right exclaim, you are a liar; and turning towards him, I saw him advancing and aiming a blow at me which slightly grazed my person. Before I could turn upon him, he quickly glided back out of the reach of my arm, and as I sprang towards him, he retreated, coming from behind in and protected him from merited chastisement, but not until I had dealt him a blow with my fist, and one with my foot, the force of both weakened by the efforts of persons present to hold me back. This scene occurred in the presence of a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen.

While I felt mortified in having been even an unwilling participant in a scene so irreparable, to a canvass for a high and dignified office, I feel assured that I will be justified by an intelligent public, in having used the strongest language to repel an insidious attack upon my personal character, repeated for the second, or third time. I shall make no comments upon

Davis of Mississippi and 21 other Southern men were all that voted for it.

Among the nays are, Chase, Clark, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, FOGTE, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Smith and all the other abolitionists and free-soilers who were in the Senate.

In the face of these facts and many other similar ones which may be adduced, Mr. Foote tells the people of Mississippi that he never voted with the abolitionists and free-soilers on questions involving the subject of slavery. Can an intelligent people place any confidence in his assertions or speeches after this? We presume they will not.

### Correspondence.

Week before last we received for publication a communication signed "A Democrat," and addressed to a gentleman in this county. It purports to make inquiries relative to public matters, but we regarded its language and temper as personal and offensive towards the gentleman to whom it is addressed; and therefore declined to publish it. A responsible name accompanied it, but that does not remove our objection to publishing personal attacks on individuals. We would be more indulgent in a case of defence.

### Gen. Quitman's Card.

Since we published Gen. Quitman's Card last week, several gentlemen (about forty) acquainted with the circumstances therein mentioned, have furnished an additional card corroborating and sustaining Gen. Quitman's statement of the affair between him and Gen. Foote at Sledgeville, in Panola county. It will be perceived that the testimony furnished in support of Gen. Quitman is direct and positive. We republish his card in connection with it.

### General Quitman's Card.

HERNANDO, July 19th 1851. The joint canvass between Senator Foote and myself terminated yesterday abruptly, in Sledgeville, Panola county. It is due to you that the causes which brought about this event, should be made public.

I embarked in the canvass under an agreement in writing proposed by the friends of Senator Foote, and accepted by me, "that during our Canvass nothing of a personal character should be introduced by either party, but that the canvass should be confined to the political issues between us, before the people," to the observance of which understanding our friends mutually pledged themselves.

At our first and second appointments, I declared expressly, that I would neither introduce personal matter, nor assail my opponent's motives, nor even allude to his political acts, not connected with the present issues before the country, unless compelled so to do, by the course of my opponent. On my part, I have, so far as I was permitted, conformed to the agreement, and adhered to the course proposed—but I regret to say that my opponent has habitually disregarded the terms of the debate, and frequently used even irritating and inflammatory language. At Grenada, he started the audience with the declaration that his life had been endangered five or six times during this canvass, and that he expected to be assassinated, but that in such event, the blood of any Union man would cry to Heaven for vengeance. It is true, he said that he did not accuse any prominent man of the State Rights Party of such intention, but by this language he left the murderous imputation upon his opponents generally. As the canvass proceeded, he became more personal. I had, upon several occasions, alluded to the arbitrary and alarming powers asserted by the Administration of President Fillmore, to use the military force of the United States against Texas; and I cited the indignity lately offered to Mississippi in urging the arrest and removal of the Governor of the State to New Orleans for trial, on a groundless charge, thus virtually suspending the executive powers of the State Government.

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this affair, being content to leave it to the judgment of an intelligent and high-minded community.

### J. A. QUITMAN.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Panola county, who were present at Sledgeville in this county, on the 18th day of July last, do certify that we were present and saw the affair referred to in the above publication, between Hon. Henry S. Foote and Gen. John A. Quitman, at the time and place therein mentioned, and do further state that the account of the difficulty therein stated, as having occurred at Sledgeville, is correct and true.

N. R. SLEDGE, STUART McMULLIN, W. B. DICKENS, A. P. CLAYVELAND, R. G. BOYCE, A. J. CLANTON, ANTHONY FOSTER, FANNING JONES, THOS. F. WILSON, SANFORD WILBORN, S. B. PARTER, JAMES L. BOYCE, G. W. NIXSON, THOS. J. KEYS, WM. S. CLINTON, A. K. BOYCE, W. W. McNEILL, A. T. OLIVER, ELI McMULLIN, G. S. STEWART, RUSSELL JONES, R. W. W. CLARKE, RICH'D D. GRANT.

### For the Palladium.

Memphis and Charleston Rail-Road and The Memphis Eagle.

MR. EDITOR—In the Memphis Eagle of the 30th ult., there is an offensive article on the subject of the above named Road, dated at La Grange and signed "Georgia," which is referred to by the Editor of the Eagle as "an admirable and instructive letter." The writer of this article thus endorsed and commended by the Eagle, indirectly charges those of our citizens who have been most active in guarding our interests and vindicating our claims to the location of this Road, as being "land speculators, largely interested in lands lying on the Holly Springs route."

Now sir, I undertake to say, there is not a citizen of Holly Springs, or of Marshall county, who owns a foot of land upon that route for sale, nor is there I believe, an acre of vacant land upon the route, at least I am sure there is not, within the limits of Marshall county. The writer of the article referred to, and the Editor of the Eagle knew, or ought to have known, that the charge was gratuitously false.

The writer of this "admirable and instructive letter," also throws the charge of "repudiation" in our teeth, following, I presume, in the wake of Gov. Jones at Memphis—or repeating what he is reported to have said at that place.

With the anonymous scribbler who penned the article referred to, I have nothing to do, but it is not time for our citizens to "repudiate" a newspaper so officious and so hostile to our interests as the Eagle. Have we not borne with the matter already too long? And is it not the duty of every subscriber to this paper in our country, to discontinue it at once?

A RAIL-ROAD MAN & A MISSISSIPPIAN.

From the Memphis Eagle, Wednesday 30th ult. The steamer Georgetown arrived here from N. Orleans, this morning, with papers to the 26th inst. The Evening Picayune of that date, contains the following additional particulars relative to the Revolution in Cuba.

[Telegraphed to the N. O. Pic. by the Southern line.] THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Fuller accounts by the Isabel.

VICTORY OF THE PATRIOTS! JAVANAH, Friday, July 25.

The steamer Isabel has arrived here from Havana, bringing news to the 22d inst. We learn by her that the revolution in Cuba progresses favorably to the cause of the patriots. The Faro Industrial gives a report of the commander of the cavalry regiment of the centre, Don Joaquin Aguiro, in which he says that he encountered and defeated the insurgents on the 5th inst. Letters received here state, on the contrary, that twenty-one of the Spaniards were killed and the remainder fled, and that the patriots lost three killed and 5 wounded. The letters also state that pronouncements have been made at Holguin and Tinas.

Gen. Conde Nas attacked while crossing the river, wajara, and defeated with the loss of 100 men killed and 50 drowned.

The Gaceta, in noticing the first action, says that the patriots defeated the Government troops.

Fears of a revolt in Matanzas are entertained.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 25.

The steamer Isabel has arrived at her wharf. The accounts which she brings from Cuba are contradictory. Letters received from credible quarters assert positively that many towns are in arms, and that the insurgents have organized their forces to the number of 5,000. It is also stated that in several actions the Queen's troops had suffered severe loss, and that the insurgents were about to declare a Provisional Government. So great is the alarm of the Spanish authorities that they open all letters passing through the mail.

An express received on the 22d by the Captain General, at Havana, from Puerto Principe, the 16th, reiterates the statements which he says that he encountered and defeated the insurgents on the 5th inst. Letters received here state, on the contrary, that twenty-one of the Spaniards were killed and the remainder fled, and that the patriots lost three killed and 5 wounded. The letters also state that pronouncements have been made at Holguin and Tinas.

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For the Mississippi Palladium. Examination at Franklin, Pease College. SECOND AND THIRD DAYS.

"Before the morning breeze could steal  
Morn's sprinkled pearl drops from the rose,  
The College members were up, and busy in all their plans for the day that was to prove one of trial as well as triumph to them. The sun rose in all his wonted glory, sending forth his bright rays to kiss the tear drops from off the face of Nature. The fragrant zephyrs of the South flitted across the bosom of our beautiful green earth and gracefully varied the rich foliage of a summer-clad morn.

I sat as usual, listening to their sweet morning song, which was borne to me on the wings of the soft sighing wind—and thinking of the changes time would bring—that the voices now mingled together in such rich full tones of deep melody would, in a few days, be scattered and wafted upon the balmy air of their distant homes. May the fortune of the fair songstress be one bright gleam of sunshine.

Our town was thronged with strangers attracted from a distance, and the many parents and others, whose children and relations were pupils in the College. All seemed joyous as youth's early dream, when the bell sent forth its loud merry peals, revealing through the hills and valleys, and announcing the hour for the commencement of the morning examination. The College was soon filled with an eager audience, and Mr. Carstensen opened the exercises by performing, with masterly skill, one of his best pieces on the Piano. How like dew upon the flowers laid the strains of sweet music upon the soul.

A class in Algebra was then examined by Mr. Johnson. This class demonstrated their knowledge of the science by practical illustrations on the black-board. Next came a class in history, examined by Miss Johnson; then a class in Arithmetic by Mr. Johnson; succeeded by music from Mr. Carstensen. After which Mr. Beckwith's class in Latin stood a close and severe examination. Mr. B. is a gentleman who labors arduously in the discharge of his duties. He is not only an efficient and highly qualified instructor, but displays in all his intercourse with society, the characteristics of the modest and refined gentleman.

Music by Mr. Carstensen closed the morning's exercises.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.—The company resembled and were highly entertained by music from Miss Goode. She is a lady whose merits are only equalled by her amiability and sweetness of manner—none speak of her but to praise. Next, a class in Mental Philosophy was examined by Mr. Starks in a thorough, lucid, and comprehensive style. No tribute of praise from my humble pen, could add anything to the established reputation, for profound erudition, of the President of this institution. A class in French was then examined by Mr. Trotter, a gentleman eminently qualified as a teacher in that language. They seemed to be thoroughly instructed and to have the clearest understanding of the subject so far as they had advanced. Following this was a class in Algebra by Mr. Johnson. The classes in the different branches of mathematics, taught by this gentleman, evince the benefits of the faithful, impartial, and practical instruction which they have received. He has spared neither mental or bodily labor to impart such knowledge to his pupils as will prove to be a source of intellectual wealth to them through life.

Miss Johnson's class in History next came forward and passed the ordeal of critical examination. This class, I thought, was one of the most interesting I ever saw; it consisted of twenty lovely little girls, about twelve years of age, all so near the same size, sprightly and intelligent, that I was struck with the peculiar beauty of the group. Mr. Starks examined a class in criticism; and the afternoon entertainment was concluded by music from Miss Goode.

"One strain of music more—more rapturous swell,  
O that its notes had power to fling,  
From the soul its sorrowing,  
Nor leave it sighing."

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.—The exercises were resumed, and the classes examined in the following order:

Music by Miss Goode. Class in Meteorology by Mrs. Beckwith; in Geometry by Mr. Johnson; in Chemistry by Mr. Beckwith. Music by Miss Goode. Class in Mental Philosophy by Mr. Starks. Music by Miss Bridges. Miss R. is a young lady of the most modest and fascinating appearance, and when her fingers swept across the rich full-toned notes of the Piano, it seemed "Words would only break the rapture  
That enchained me as a dream."

AFTERNOON.—The order observed was as follows:

Music by Mr. Carstensen; Class in French by Mr. Trotter; In Geology by Mr. Beckwith; In Political Economy by Mr. Starks; Music by Mr. Carstensen; Class in Trigonometry by Mr. Johnson; then Music by Mr. Carstensen closed the exercises of the third day. Each class underwent a severe, close, searching examination, developing a proficiency rarely attained in any Female Seminary of learning. The ordeal was one to test the moral courage of the bravest hearts among the young ladies; and nothing but the strong confidence they seemed to possess in their thorough acquaintance with the different branches of Science upon which they were examined, could have sustained them through it.

Each night during the examination, Mr. Carstensen, the Professor of Music, gave Lectures at the College on the Science of Music. They were highly entertaining and instructive and remarkable for their chaste, beautiful style and gentle touching paths.

Mr. Carstensen is one of the best instructors in music I have ever seen, and sustains the most modest and gentlemanly manners towards his pupils.

For the better information of any who may read this humble communication, I have extracted from the catalogue published for the College, the names of the Faculty and the Course of Study pursued.

LAURINE.

FACULTY.—REV. S. G. STARKS, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Evidence of Christianity; D. B. JOHNSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; C. BECKWITH, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages, Practical Chemistry and Geology; J. TROTTER, Professor of French Language, Drawing and Painting; H. CARSTENSEN, Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music; Mrs. C. C. STARKS, Governess; Mrs. H. L. BECKWITH, Teacher in Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern History; Miss M. G. GOODE, Teacher in Instrumental and Vocal Music; Miss S. BRIDGES, Teacher in Instrumental and Vocal Music; Miss M. M. JOHNSON, Principal in Preparatory Department.

COURSE OF STUDY.—Preparatory Department.—First Section: Orthography, Elementary Spelling Book; Reading, McGuffey's Eclectic Series; Arithmetic, Davies' Mental; Geography, Mitchell's Primary. Second Section: English Grammar, Ballou's First Part; Written Arithmetic, Davies' History, Parley's Universal; Geography, Mitchell's; Penmanship: Third Section: Geography continued; Arithmetic; Elements of Botany, Comstock's; Natural Philosophy, Parker's First Lessons; Penmanship.

College Department.—Fall Session: English Grammar, Ballou's Second Part; Physiology and Anatomy, Comstock's; French, Ollendorff's New Method; Latin, McClinton's First Book; Arithmetic, Ancient History, Goodrich's; Spring Session: Botany, Mrs. Lincoln's; History, Pincock's Goldsmith's Greece; Latin, McClinton's Caesar; French, Vie de Washington; Arithmetic, Algebra commenced; Rhetoric, Whately's.

Senior Year.—Fall Session: Political Economy, Wayland's; French, Rowan's Reader; Horace; Greek, Zenophon; Pincock's Goldsmith's England; Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids; Evidence of Christianity, Alexander's; Geology, Hitchcock's; Spring Session: Moral Science, Mechanics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism; Logic, Italian or French; Greek, Odyssey; Latin, Cicero.

For the Mississippi Palladium. TO MISS W.

Upon sending her a bud.

Nature a palace did erect,  
And Fancy, the tasteful queen,  
Its tiny halls all richly decked,  
And painted its portals green.

And fragrance came, a princess sweet,  
The work when finished to view,  
And leaving with her breath replete,  
She passed each apartment through.

Then forth they went, a stent fair  
To find for the mansion